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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. the following glass factories in Bulgaria:

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- a. At Gebedzhe (N 43-10, E 27-42, now Beloslav), Varna Okoliya; produces all kinds of glass, including window glass;
- b. In the northwestern part of Sliven (N 42-40, E 26-19); produces all kinds of glass, including window glass; and
- c. In the Orlandovski Quarter, northeast of Sofia; remelts broken glass and produces new articles.

2. the following porcelain factories:

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- a. Occupies a large area on the western outskirts of Novi Pazar (N 43-21, E 27-12); has "several" buildings; equipment consists of six double-deck kilns about five meters in diameter, three single-deck kilns about four meters in diameter, and three delftware molds; daily output is 150 dinner sets, 200 tea sets, 100 coffee sets, 100 porcelain pitchers, 15,000 plates of various sizes, and 12,000 pieces of delftware; 500 to 600 workers are employed, mostly from Novi Pazar and nearby villages, working one shift, except the kiln section, which works three shifts; transportation facilities include a narrow-gauge railway running between Kaspichan (N 43-18, E 27-11) and Bozhidar (N 42-42, E 24-33) which has a spur leading directly to the factory; the clay used comes from near Bozhidar;

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC							
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- b. Occupies a fairly large area in the southern outskirts of Vidin; equipment includes two double-deck kilns; daily output is 6,000-8,000 porcelain plates, 200 dinner sets, 150 tea sets, 300 coffee sets, 300 pitchers, 2,000 porcelain bowls, and 300-400 ashtrays; transportation to and from the Vidin railroad station is by cart, which increases the cost of production; the clay used comes from Pleven and Bozhidar;
 - c. Occupies a large area about 200 meters northeast of the Novoseltsi (N 42-40, E 23-36, now Elin Pelin) railroad station; equipment consists of seven double-deck kilns for porcelain, four single-deck kilns for delftware, four horizontal "Dutch oven" kilns for earthen drainpipes, five delftware molds, and eight porcelain electrical parts molds; the daily output is 20,000 porcelain plates, 400 dinner sets, 300 tea sets, 20,000 pieces of delftware, 300 porcelain "faucets," 100 porcelain "radiators," 3,000-4,000 earthen drainpipes, and various pieces of electrical equipment; transportation is by rail; the clay used is from near Chukurovo (N 42-32, E 23-37, now Gabra), Novoseltsi Okoliya, which is sent to Bozhidar railroad station by trolley car; 1,400 workers are employed in two shifts, except for the kiln section, which works three shifts; the administrative director is Bizhev (fnu), a Communist; the technical director is Vasilev (fnu), born in Novi Pazar, not a Communist, described as very capable, studied ceramics engineering in Germany before 1944, technical director of the Novi Pazar factory until 1950;
 - d. At Nikolaevo (N 42-37, E 25-48), Kazanlik Okoliya; a newly-constructed factory, commenced operation in 1952; equipment consists of "tunnel-shaped" kilns; produces all kinds of porcelain electrical equipment; technical director is Kirov (fnu), ceramics engineer from Sofia who studied in Germany before 1944, won a Dimitrov medal in 1950 for increasing output at the Novoseltsi factory, believed not to be a Communist;
 - e. Located 50-60 meters north of the railroad station at Ilyantsi (N 42-45, E 23-18); occupies a "large area;" equipment includes two double-deck kilns; 100 workers are employed; daily output is 3,000 porcelain plates and 300 best-quality dinner sets; the technical director is Georgi Sotkov, not a Communist and therefore always under criticism, graduated from the Technical Ceramics Institute in Sofia in 1949;
 - f. Occupies a fairly large area 120-130 meters northeast of Radomir (N 42-33, E 22-58) railroad station; equipment includes three double-deck kilns; daily output is 700 dinner plates and 100 porcelain kitchen utensils; 100 workers are employed;
 - g. Located about 200 meters north of Gara Kaspichan (N 43-19, E 27-10); equipment includes two single-deck kilns and two molds; daily output is 7,000-8,000 pieces of delftware; and
 - h. Located in Khadzhi Dimitur Quarter on the northeastern outskirts of Sofia; equipment includes three 1-story ovens and three molds; daily output is 10,000-12,000 pieces of delftware; 200 workers are employed.
3. the following cement factories:
- a. A newly-opened cement factory in Dimitrovgrad (N 42-03, E 25-35), further details unknown;

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b. Located on the southeast side of Batanovtsi (N 42-37, E 22-57) railroad station; equipment consists of five kilns, 80 centimeters long (sic); and

c. A factory in Pleven, details unknown.

4. [] the following brick and/or tile factories:

25X1

a. Located two kilometers west of Lom (N 43-49, E 23-12); equipment includes two mechanized molds; daily output is 60,000-80,000 bricks; approximately 150 workers are employed;

b. Located approximately 400 meters south of Brusartsi (N 43-40, E 23-04) railroad station; is a "large" building; equipment includes three kilns, eight mechanized molds for "Marseilles" tiles, two mechanized molds for curved tiles used on roof corners, and three mechanized molds for bricks; daily output is 100,000-120,000 bricks, 95,000 "Marseilles" tiles, and 5,000 curved tiles; 300-400 workers are employed in two shifts; the technical director is Mikhayl Tsvetanov, apolitical, of Serbian origin;

c. Located about 500 meters west of Vratsa (N 43-13, E 23-32) railroad station; equipped with three kilns, four mechanical molds for bricks, 12 ordinary tile mechanical molds, and three curved tile mechanical molds; daily output is 160,000 bricks, 75,000 tiles, and 3,000 curved tiles; 400-500 workers are employed in one shift;

d. The "Robotnik" Factory, located in the Tukhlarni Quarter at the edge of Ivan Vazov Quarter of Sofia; is the largest in Sofia, covering an area almost as large as a city quarter; equipped with 10 kilns and 15-16 mechanical molds for bricks (bricks also made manually); daily output is 500,000-600,000 bricks; at least 1,000 workers are employed;

e. Located in Zememe Quarter southwest of Sofia; equipped with three kilns and three mechanical molds for bricks (bricks also made manually); daily output is 100,000-120,000 bricks;

f. Located in Triagilnika Quarter west of Sofia; equipped with two kilns and three mechanical molds for bricks; daily output is 100,000-120,000 bricks;

g. The "D.I.P. Trakiya" Factory, located in three sections: 1st in the Kuchuk Parzh Quarter in the south of Plovdiv, 2nd section one kilometer south of the 1st section on the road to Kuklen (N 42-02, E 24-47), and 3rd section two kilometers east of Proslav (N 42-07, E 24-41) and four kilometers southwest of Plovdiv; 1st section is equipped with four large kilns, four mechanical molds for bricks, 12 tile mechanical molds, and four curved tile mechanical molds (all completely mechanized including conveyers from molds to kilns); 2nd section is equipped with two 40-chamber kilns and six mechanical molds for bricks; 3rd section is equipped with two "Dutch oven" kilns, two tile mechanical molds, and one curved tile mechanical mold; 800 workers in two shifts are employed in the 1st section, 200 workers in two shifts are employed in the 2nd section, and 100 workers in two shifts are employed in the 3rd section; daily output in the 1st section is 1,500,000 tiles, 8,000 curved tiles, and 200,000 bricks; in the 2nd section the daily output is 240,000 bricks; daily output in the 3rd section is 20,000 tiles and 2,000 curved tiles; the administrative director is Spasova (fnu), technical director is Sotur Soturov, assistant technical directors are Velinov (fnu) and Zhelezkov (fnu); for transportation, the 1st and 2nd sections have spur lines to the Plovdiv railway station;

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- h. Located 100 meters east of Popovo (N 43-21, E 26-14) railroad station; equipped with four kilns, four mechanical molds for bricks, eight tile mechanical molds, and two curved tile mechanical molds; employs 400 workers in two shifts; daily output is 150,000-160,000 bricks, 80,000 "Marseilles" tiles, and 4,000 curved tiles; the technical director is Bogdan Tinkov, a Communist from Pleven who graduated from the Technical Ceramics Institute in Sofia in 1949;
 - i. Located in Kaspichan (N 43-18, E 27-11), 100 meters from the delftware factory described in paragraph 2a above, on the highway to Novi Pazar; equipped with three kilns (three or four more kilns to be added), six mechanical molds for bricks, three tile mechanical molds, and one curved tile mechanical mold;
 - j. Located in the northwestern outskirts of Kyustendil (N 42-17, E 22-41), details not known;
 - k. Located 200 meters west of Kazanluk (N 42-37, E 25-24) railroad station; equipped with three ovens, three mechanical molds for bricks, two tile mechanical molds, and a small manually-operated curved tile mold; daily output is 120,000 bricks and 10,000-12,000 "Marseilles" tiles; 150 workers are employed;
 - l. Located at Svetovrachene (N 42-47, E 23-24); equipped with three kilns, five tile mechanical molds, two curved tile mechanical molds, and three mechanical molds for bricks; daily output is 30,000 tiles, 2,000 curved tiles, and 200,000-240,000 hollow, perforated bricks;
 - m. Located northwest of Dolni Bogrov (N 42-42, E 23-29); produces hollow bricks; and
 - n. Factories about which no details are known are located at Mikhaylovgrad, Pernik (now Dimitrovo), Yambol, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Karnobat, Razlog, Byala Slatina, Pleven, and Khaskovo.
5. The 9 September Shoe Factory is located on Okhridsko Ezero Street in the Lagero Quarter of Sofia. It occupies a large building, produces shoes for men and women, handbags, all made mechanically, and employs 1,500-2,000 workers in shifts. The supply chief is Boris Ananiev, a gymnasium graduate, from Sofia, [redacted] a DSNM (Dimitrovski Suyuz na Narodnata Mladezh; Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth) member, who resides on Ovchepole Street and is described as a "crazy young man." 25X1
6. The Serdika Dairy occupies a large building 30 by 30 meters in size, a garage, and several small buildings on Okhridsko Ezero Street in the Lagero Quarter of Sofia. It produces ordinary cheese, "Balkan" cheese, butter, pasteurized milk, powdered milk, sweets, and yogurt; it provides all the milk and yogurt on sale in Sofia. One thousand workers are employed in three shifts. Transport equipment consists of 80 to 100 trucks.
7. A bakery occupies three buildings constructed in 1952 on Okhridsko Ezero Street in the Lagero Quarter of Sofia.
8. The Bulgariya Knitting Mill occupies a 2-story building 20 by 50-60 meters in size on the southern outskirts of Sofia in a wooded area on the Sofia-Dragalevtsi (N 42-38, E 23-19) highway. It employs 150 workers, mostly women.

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9. Zavod No. 12, a truck factory, is located on the southwestern outskirts of Sofia to the east of the Knyazhevo highway between Kamen Andreev and Nestorov Streets. It consists of about 10 buildings, the majority of which are 1-story and the rest are 2-story constructions. This location was previously used as a repair shop for engineer units. Production consists of 3- to 4-ton trucks and engine parts; informant states that they are not very successful in manufacturing trucks and produce only one or two a day. Two to three thousand workers are employed. Informant knows the following workers:

a. Stefan Yordanov Popov, electrical worker; [redacted]

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b. Dimităr Aleksandrov Mladenov (or Mladev, assembly worker; [redacted]

DSNM member, not a

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pro-Communist; and

c. Khristo Dimitrov Petrov, worker in the vulcanization section: DSNM member and pro-Communist; [redacted]

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10. The Zavod Kliment Voroshilov, an electrical appliance factory, is located between the Nadezhda Quarter of Sofia and the Ilyantsi railroad station. It is a "large installation" and produces low voltage electrical appliances.

11. [redacted] the following rubber factories:

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a. The Georgi Dimitrov Factory (formerly Bakish), a "fairly large" factory, located between Nadezhda Quarter and Voenna Rampa (military loading station), Sofia; and

b. The Zebra Factory, located at Kūrilo station (N 42-50, E 23-19), beside the Iskur River; it is said to be the largest rubber factory in Bulgaria.

12. The Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Factory, said to be one of the largest in Bulgaria, is located 100 meters north of Kostinbrod railroad station (N 42-49, E 23-13), on the Sofia-Draganovtsi highway. It produces soap and glue "among other things."

13. The Georgi Dimitrov Locomotive and Railroad Car Factory and Repair Shop is located on both sides of Sofia central railway station "platform to the east of the station." Informant did not know its exact production, but stated that most of the work done is repair work, although parts and small locomotives are manufactured. "Thousands" of workers are employed, working three shifts.

14. [redacted] the following paper mills:

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a. Located on the outskirts of Sofia west of the Sofia-Knyazhevo highway where the road to Gorna Banya (N 42-41, E 23-13) branches off; and

b. Located opposite the cemetery in the Orlandoovski Quarter of Sofia.

15. A penicillin factory at Razgrad commenced operation in the summer of 1952. Construction and operation have not been mentioned in the press.^{3,4}

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16. [] the following lumber mills:

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- a. Located on the southern bank of the Veleka River 300-400 meters southwest of Kostî (N 42-04, E 27-48); it produces luber and parquet; and
- b. Located at Brodilovo (N 42-05, E 27-50); produces lumber and parquet.

17. [] the following power plants:

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- a. The TETs (Termo Električeska Tsentrala; Thermoelectric Plant) "Stalin", located about 500 meters northwest of the central railroad station in the Nadezhda Quarter of Sofia; it provides power for Sofia;
- b. A hydroelectric plant located five or six kilometers south of Pancharevo (N 42-35, E 23-24), Sofia Okoliya, on the Iskur River; it provides power for Sofia;
- c. A hydroelectric plant located at Mezdra (N 43-09, E 23-40); it provides power for Sofia;
- d. A hydroelectric plant located four or five kilometers northwest of Tizha (N 24-05, E 42-39, formerly Golyamo Selo), Kazanluk Okoliya, on the Tizha River;
- e. A thermoelectric plant at Karlovo (N 42-38, E 24-49); and
- f. The TETs Republika, located in the vicinity of the railroad station in Moshino (N 42-37, E 23-05), near Pernik; it commenced operation in the spring or summer of 1952.

18. The Narodno Zdrave Pharmaceutical Institute occupies a grey building at least five stories high on General Zaymov Street (formerly Regenska Street) in the Poduene Quarter of Sofia, next to the Vasil Levski Cinema; the side of the building facing General Zaymov Street is 50 to 60 meters wide. [] animals (dogs, cats, and rabbits) used for experimentation are kept on the premises.

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1. [] Comment: The figures given for porcelain output are not finished salable goods; from 20 to 40 percent of the articles are damaged in baking.

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2. [] Comment: The figures given for brick output are not for finished bricks; about 40 percent of these amounts are damaged in baking. The remainder is divided into three grades; the standards of selection are not known. [] bricks are not freely available on the market and that nearly all of the total production is taken by the State for official construction projects.

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3. [] Comment: [] the existence of the Razgrad penicillin factory

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4. [] Comment: Radio Sofia announced the factory on 10 December 1952 and on 6 April 1953. []

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